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CURRENT COMMENT

BY FREDERIC HEATH.

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The associated press recently told the readers of American newspapers that the Labor party in the state of Queensland, Australia, had been "badly defeated." But the figures are now at hand and show that while the capitalist won as before, the labor forces increased their vote by 40,445. A few more such defeats and the enemy will find itself up Salt river.

It is believed that the revelations regarding the planting of dynamite in Lawrence by tools of the woolen trust, even the president of the trust himself being under charges, will break down the far-fetched scheme of the authorities to "job" Editor and Giovanniti on a charge of being themselves responsible for the shooting of a striking girl by a policeman because he had the strike. The trial is about to be held and it is now claimed that there is old party politics in the prosecution of the trust people, which, even though not entirely sincere, will still find its influence in the trials.

Unable to get his venomous speech in the reputable Socialist press, Editor Carr now reveals his motives by whining that the said papers "refuse to print both sides." Carr's side consists of defamation of the party and some of its workers. Under a specious demand for the printing of both sides, he figured on forcing the said papers to fully their pages and compromise the propaganda by putting in type foul aspersions on the party officials and the party integrity. Smooth game, all right, only it hasn't exactly worked. He is now making mysterious threats about worse things to come. But his power for evil ended when he was tried and fined from the party.

One of the leaders of the Bull Moosers in Milwaukee, a lawyer belonging to a legal firm that has not had a very high reputation for probity, was in New York during the Seidel administration in Milwaukee and in an interview told how badly Milwaukee was ruled and what visionary and incendiary people the Social-Democrats were. Now, by a turn of the political wheel, this same chap is shouting under a platform borrowed liberally from the Socialists and trying to be a consistent moosser. He is typical of the sham and hypocrisy of old party politics. Like master like man. Only the other day Teddy himself, who a few years ago called Debs an "undesirable citizen," referred in one of his speeches to "Brother Debs."

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Reichstag, having forced the clericals from second place, and has 225 representatives in the diets or legislatures of the various states making up the empire.

The favorite Industrial Workers' stunt, with its fine opportunities of keeping its leaders in clover through pan-handling the country, also enabling some of the manipulators to have their big travel bills paid while doing the said pan-handling, will be again worked to the limit. A "free speech fight" with the authorities at San Pedro, Cal., is being developed by the professionals and soon hundred of dollars of the workers' money will be spent in sending out weekly sub-producing bulletins all over the country calling on the working class to send in the necessary money and as much more as can be given. It is noticeable that the gurus and boyoles who do the pan-handling never render itemized accounts of how the money has been used.

The man who has his quarrel just feels the moral justice and sanctity of his cause. Not so the sneak and the man whose methods are "treacherous." An honorable foe at least calls for respect. But what can we think of the other extreme as well exemplified by the paper called the Industrial Worker, which says editorially: "With a campaign of education on the silent strike, the irritation (sabotage) strike, the intermittent strike, etc., you will always have the enemy guessing. Should a strike be successful by walking off the job, it might be won the next time to draw another strike. It might not be the workers idea in the world to strike and then get back on to the job while the strike is still on to pull off another strike." Do such contemptible tactics establish the nobility of labor? It would be only one further step to the dink and the poisoned bullet.

The Social-Democratic party in Norway recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. The pre-organization is most interesting. As early as 1859, Wergeland, founder of modern Norwegian literature, published a paper entitled "For the Workingmen" and in 1864 his successor, Thane, began the first organization, which grew in number to 250 by 1880. The movement collapsed when Thane was thrown into prison as part of a general persecution. The printers formed a trade union in 1872 and later other unions followed until in 1889 there was a general confederation. A small Socialist party was formed at Christiansand and another at Bergen. The party as

of now organized was started in 1857, the name being slightly changed in 1859. The growth was steady. In 1889 there were 8,000 members, in 1900 it had 10,000, in 1910 it had 32,000 and today 66,000. The party has eight dailies, and 15 that appear several times a week. The party has a majority in seven city councils, and is the largest party in many others. The parliamentary work of the party has been

signally successful.

PHILADELPHIA. — The following telegram has been sent to Theodore Roosevelt by the campaign committee of the Socialist party of Philadelphia:

He got it. At the end of that time he asked unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the record. When I read the speech the next day, I found this "Mr. Dice" remark. It appears hereafter. He worked the speech over, and after a few days it appeared.

That which had been spoken after the additional 15 minutes was actually longer than that which he had given during the first hour. He had just availed himself of the opportunity to "extend" his remarks, so that when they appeared they bore no resemblance to the speech as actually delivered.

If there were any member of the Record in 1886 that would lead to a veritable romance of history. Why did he not vote on the first roll call? Dice could object to Berger and to the question of two Drednaughts is of more vital importance than an old age pension, and his speeches are of more importance to him than Berger's are to us.

He Had Them Stalled.

That is how remarks are extended, and how speeches are made. So when Dice speak or two ago, Berger asked the Socialist message by the use of that parliamentary trick. After which the pile of bills went through without any objections.

At the end of every session there is a debauch of speechmaking. A member is allowed, say, 15 minutes. He speaks 15 minutes, and then "asks unanimous consent to have his remarks extended in the Record." No one else objects, as the next day he will want the same courtesy. He may speak for 15 minutes, but the printed record will show a speech of a couple of hours. One day a year a fellow member from Texas named Martin Doss, who had just distinguished himself by marrying his etiographer, and living with her under an assumed name, asked his parents should not find out his shame. He is only 41 years old, and he acts like 80, made a speech in which he bitterly attacked Socialism. Among the points that he used was that Socialism would break up the home. He denounced Berger, Roosevelt and Bryan as the three most dangerous Socialists in the country and then his time expired. He had spoken an hour. He asked unanimous consent to speak 15 minutes more.

The house assembled. There were not so many members present, as it was fearfully hot, even for Washington.

Mann arose with a bunch of such bills as have been described. He was about to move the adoption of one, and then the next, and then the next, by "unanimous consent."

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Hillquit's Keen Analysis of the Bull Moose Thefts from Socialism

BY MORRIS HILLQUIT.

"The Bull Moose has stolen the Socialist platform!"

Such was the general public verdict after the publication of the "Declaration of Principles" of the newly formed Progressive party.

On the surface the change seems to be well founded. The Bull Moose platform bristles with expressions and phrases which for many decades have been regarded as the exclusive possession of the Socialists. It declares it to be the duty of the people "to establish and maintain equal opportunity and industrial justice," and proclaims the revolutionary doctrine that "all human beings are entitled to the products of their people when inhabitant, land, and the resources, its business, its institutions and its laws should be utilized, maintained or altered in whatever manner will best promote the general interest."

It denounces the old political parties as "tools of corrupt interests," and promises "to build a new and nobler commonwealth."

The declaration of principles is furthermore interspersed with headlines which seem to have been bodily lifted from the composing room of The Leader. Among these we encounter such old friends as "The Rule of the People," "Social and Industrial Justice," "Equal Suffrage," and many more hoary headed gents of the same family. To the superficial observer the illusion is complete. The Bull Moose is an animal of the Socialist species, and is either to be condemned by us as a thievish rascal or to be welcomed as a comrade or at least as a son-comrade.

But a careful comparison of the Progressive declaration of principles with the platform of the Socialist party will soon dispel the illusion. There is very little in common between the two documents, and still less in the two philosophies and conceptions underlying them.

A platform of a political party is a declaration of its social and political faith, a statement of the main objects of the party and a proposal of concrete measures by which such objects are to be achieved. The Socialist platform is clear and unambiguous on all these points. It declares that most of the social and industrial evils of our time are the product of the present system, which allows the sources and instruments of our national food and wealth supply to be owned by private individuals and our industries to be conducted for private gain. Instead of for social gain, the Socialist party is supported for the benefit of the owner class; that our government, laws and institutions are primarily agencies for the maintenance of that system, and that the old parties are the political tools by which this system is continued from election to election. The Socialist platform therefore demands that the private ownership in the instruments of wealth production be abolished and be supplanted by a social and political system under which the industries will be owned collectively by the people and conducted for the common good, so that every worker will receive the full social value of the wealth he creates. The Socialists recognise that such a change will ensure directly to the benefit of the workers, and that the workers alone have the power to bring it about. The Socialist party therefore frankly proclaims itself a working man's party, and its appeal is addressed primarily to the workers.

The Socialists, however, realize that the social transformation advocated by them cannot be realized by one sudden act or enactment, but that it must be prepared and prepared by a series of economic and political reforms taking in the direction of their ultimate social ideal. The Socialist platform therefore outlines a number of such measures capable of immediate realization, which measures constitute its "Working Program." The main planks of the Socialist working program are divided into three groups classified under the headings of "Collective Ownership," "Industrial Demands" and "Political Demands."

Under the first head the Socialist platform demands that immediate acquisition by the nation, state or municipality of all industries of a public or quasi-public nature, such as railroads, telegraph lines, oil wells, water works, gas works, etc., with the express proviso that such industries be operated by the government under democratic management and for the benefit of the workers and consumers—not for profits.

Under the head of "Industrial Demands," the Socialist platform advocates such measures as are calculated to substantially improve the material and intellectual standards of the workers and to remove some of the uncertainties of their existence.

The political demands are such as are calculated to place the government of the country more fully and directly in the hands of the people.

With this summary of the Socialist platform in mind let us now turn again to the "Declaration of Principles" of the Progressive party, and analyse its substance, discarding the verbal ornaments and embellishments.

The new party stands for the continuance of the system of capitalist domination, private industry, wage and piece regulation of labor, in the same way as the old and old parties, "tools of corrupt interests."

"We do not fear commercial power," exclaims the intrepid Bull Moose, "but we insist that it be exercised openly," and again "under a system of constructive regulation, legitimate business, freed from confusion, uncertainty and fruitless litigation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man."

The "Progressive" party, like the "reactionary parties," regards the national industry, business, as the property of the "enterprising American business men." The Socialists, it does not realize or does not care to realize that business is a social and national function. It has no conception of the modern struggle of the workers to socialize industry. It does not see or understand the class struggle. Its appeal is directed to all classes of "the people," the workers, the farmers and the capitalists, without reference to the harmony or conflict of their interests, without care for the consistency of the document as a whole.

"But," says the Bull Moose, "if the general social conceptions of the two parties differ, do they not come quite close to each other in their working programs?" Answer: They do not.

We described above the main groups of Socialist political planks or "immediate demands." Let us now consider the corresponding planks of the "Progressive" platform.

1. **Collective Ownership of Public Utilities.** It is entirely forgotten by the Bull Moose.

2. **Industrial Demands.**—Here is where the Bull Moose shows real humor. Almost every plank of the Socialist platform is repeated, but is at the same time mutilated and rendered quite meaningless.

The Socialists demand the prohibition of work of all children under the age of 16 years. The "Progressive" platform declares simply in favor of "prohibition of child labor," leaving it to the discriminating reader to judge what the minimum age of the working child should be, and permitting it to be fixed at say 12 years of age as some southern states actually do.

The Socialist platform demands a

uniform eight-hour day for all workers. The "Progressive" document does almost the same, except that it limits the application of the principle to "continuous 24-hour industries." Ordinary industries may continue to operate under a 10, 12 or 14-hour work day.

Minimum wage standards are called for by both platforms, but the Socialists demand it for all workers, while the Bull Mooses are chivalrously contented with its application to the work of women.

As it is the most important principle of all modern social and labor legislation, the system of government insurance of workers against sickness, old age, accident and unemployment, the difference between the two parties is merely this: The Socialists demand it, the Bull Mooses politely desist.

3. **Political Demands.**—But we are told that the main strength of the "Progressives" lies in the political reforms advocated by them. Let us examine these:

The Bull Moose has on many recent

occasions frightened the jungs with its deafening roars against the usurpation of power by the courts. Here is how that roar reads in the platform:

"When an act, passed under the police power of the state, is held unconstitutional under the state constitution by the courts, the people, after an ample interval for deliberation, shall have an opportunity to vote on the question whether they desire the act to become law, notwithstanding such decision."

Read it again, gentle reader, and note the exceptions, modifications, restrictions and limitations. The "recall of judicial decisions" is to apply only to acts passed by a state legislature, and not by a state court, and contains provisions of the state constitution, and sought to be upheld on the ground of the police powers of the state. It does not touch on right of the United States courts to annul the acts of congress or state laws. It does not curtail the power of state courts to annul laws under the pretext that they conflict with provisions of the federal constitution, nor on any

other ground which does not involve the determination of the police powers of the state.

It must be admitted that there is a rather far cry between this new national hypothesis and the unqualified Socialist demand for the abrogation of the usurped powers of the courts to nullify laws on the ground of alleged unconstitutionality.

And then there are the Initiative, the Referendum and the Recall.

The Socialist platform demands the adoption of the Initiative, referendum and recall and of proportional representation, nationally as well as locally."

The corresponding plank in the "Progressive" platform reads: "We urge on the states the policy of the short ballot with responsibility to the people, which is effected by the initiative, referendum and recall."

Here again is the crafty Bull Moose. The words are there, as big as life, but in a connection that destroys their validity and meaning. The plank has no application to acts of congress or to federal officials, elected or appoint-

ed. It is a mere recommendation to the states, and even with this limited scope it is coupled with the undemocratic "short ballot"; i. e. the system of decreasing the number of elected officials, increasing their powers and lengthening their terms of office.

Such is the general character of the "Progressive" platform. The only fundamental plank which it actually lifts from the platform of the Socialist party is the demand for "equal suffrage to men and women" alike, and that only for political advantage. The other "radical" planks of the "Declaration" are loud in sound, emphatic in diction, but trivial in meaning. The Bull Moose platform is a rather skillful counterfeit of the outward garb of the Socialist program, but it lacks its soul and substance.

The famous German humorist Fritz Reuter tells this story, but not irrelevant story: When God created man in His own image, and created the human form and blew the breath of life and intelligence into his nostrils, He turned to the German au-

thor and asked him: "Fritz, can you eat that?" "Indeed, I eat my word," said Fritz, and proceeded to eat the Creator. He munched a little into the likeness of man, closely imitating all parts and forms, then he blew his breath into the nostrils of his product, and lo and behold! the creature arose and moved and climbed up the nearest tree and emitted inarticulate sounds and was—a grinning, stupid ape.

Something similar happened to the great Progressive party. It imitated the Socialist tone, phraseology and form in its platform, but it was powerless to breath into it the breath of the class struggle and social revolution; it created not a virile, intelligent and militant being, but an impotent ape.

"Papa, what is the quickest way to get rich?" "I can't tell. But I know the slowest way."

"What?" "Being honest."

"Well, dad, I'll be rich pretty soon if you'll quit tickles me."

Whiskey Costs Only 12c a Gallon

A Kansas City Man Has Published a Book Giving the Formula By Which the Whiskey Trust Makes Their \$5 Per Gallon Whiskey For Only 12c Per Gallon.

Fights the Whiskey Trust By Making His Book Containing Formula Free To Every One.

Mr. Marcel, located at 362 Marcel Block, Kansas City, Mo., has published a book entitled "Secrets of the Whiskey Trust Exposed," which to Marcel a Socio-political Trust, which he shows how the trust takes a bushel of corn, a pinch of barley malt, a peony's worth of yeast, and makes the \$5 per gallon product at less than 12c, and that the trust is a total cost of less than \$500,000.

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The Folly of the English Strikes and Their Utter Failure

That the recent English strikes were very different from what they were made to appear in the syndicalist journals, has long been apparent. They were, in fact, nothing less than failures, although falsely presented to American Socialists by the direct action cranks.

The prominent German comrade, Seversky, who has proven himself a real union officer in Germany's labor struggles, writes on the lesson of the recent British strike of the London dock workers as follows:

"It is not an easy nor a pleasant task to earn from lost strikes the proper lesson. However, we cannot afford to pass up the recent strikes in England, especially the breakdown of the strike of the London dock laborers.

The origin, the conduct, the end of the strike of London dock workers are each a typical example of how a strike must never be managed. The capitalist press generally misrepresents the labor unrest of England, as if it had been made by men like Ben Tillett, Tipton and Orbis. This, of course, there has been an evil, nevertheless they contained valuable concessions, which had been won in a bitter contest. Everybody familiar with the capitalist psychology knows that a formal contract does not guarantee the cessation of occasional attacks. The defeated bosses try to get comfort through chicanery of the meanest kind. The complainants of London's dock workers affirm this old rule. All the more manifest was the duty of the leaders to prevent the employment of non-union men from becoming the cause of a settling out with the bosses. I am sure that the leaders shall understand that the task which they have undertaken is a difficult one. However, there are circumstances where this task fully fulfilled cost a man his popularity.

If a labor leader is not willing to run this risk, he had better refuse a position which demands so unpleasant a duty.

The calling of the union leader is not an easy one. However, in the long run, the masses will have confidence only in such leaders as stand

to fight for its very honor. Yet the leaders can never afford to overlook the question as to whether the object to be attained is worth the necessary sacrifices. This element has apparently been neglected in the recent London strike. The material demands were formulated only after the strike had begun. The main object, however, was to oust this single non-union workman, who was formerly a foreman on a tug boat. The proclamation of the strike on this account was therefore a grave mistake. To say that the rank and file of the workers were aroused does not furnish an excuse for the leaders. They are the very ones who should know that passion has ever been a bad adviser, especially since a cool head and well foresight is nowhere more needed than in the conduct of economic struggles. It is not easy to explain this to an aroused rank and file, and there have been examples where this task fully fulfilled cost a man his popularity.

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It is a mere recommendation to the states, and even with this limited scope it is coupled with the undemocratic "short ballot"; i. e. the system of decreasing the number of elected officials, increasing their powers and lengthening their terms of office.

Such is the general character of the "Progressive" platform. The only fundamental plank which it actually lifts from the platform of the Socialist party is the demand for "equal suffrage to men and women" alike, and that only for political advantage.

The other "radical" planks of the "Declaration" are loud in sound, emphatic in diction, but trivial in meaning. The Bull Moose platform is a rather skillful counterfeit of the outward garb of the Socialist program, but it lacks its soul and substance.

Something similar happened to the great Progressive party. It imitated the Socialist tone, phraseology and form in its platform, but it was powerless to breath into it the breath of the class struggle and social revolution; it created not a virile, intelligent and militant being, but an impotent ape.

"Papa, what is the quickest way to get rich?" "I can't tell. But I know the slowest way."

"What?" "Being honest."

"Well, dad, I'll be rich pretty soon if you'll quit tickles me."

tried and asked him. "Fritz, can you eat that?" "Indeed, I eat my word," said Fritz, and proceeded to eat the Creator. He munched a little into the likeness of man, closely imitating all parts and forms, then he blew his breath into the nostrils of his product, and lo and behold! the creature arose and moved and climbed up the nearest tree and emitted inarticulate sounds and was—a grinning, stupid ape.</

Campaign Offer

POLITICAL ACTION

A weekly Socialist paper to ten addresses for three months for \$1.00. The sender of the names and the dollar will receive the

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A 70-page pamphlet by Oscar Ameringer, as a premium.

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We are prepared to put on one hundred thousand of these three-month subscriptions for 10 cents each. Get in the names.

Address, Political Action, Brisbane Hall, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

AMERINGER COMES AGAIN. This Time As An American Historian. "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" is the title of his new book.

No Socialist pamphlet published in this country ever comes with such a reception from Socialists, workers and progressives as Oscar Ameringer's Socialism. What It Is and How to Get It" is a 32-page pamphlet.

There is no doubt that "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" will meet with a like reception.

The 120,000 possessors of Ameringer's first pamphlet had only one fault to find with it. They wanted more of it.

That Ameringer's new 32-page pamphlet entitled "Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" or "A Little History for Our Children" will be read and re-read by all who have had the pleasure of reading his "Socialism. What It Is and How to Get It" as soon as they are aware that it is in existence there is not much question.

"Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam" is tragically truthful, realistic and serious, you roar with laughter at the close of every period you read.

It will evoke a splendid antidote for sham patriotism and the sickening pride and spread Egotism of our Bourgeois historians who wrote all "Little Mary's Histories" taught in the schools of this country.

It is a bright, keen analysis of the real dynamic forces which have shaped the social and political history of America. It comes out the truth of the dogma of "Economic Determinism" and the simple and honest truth that you will read it over and over again to make sure you have not missed a single point.

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MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO. Book Department. BRISBANE HALL. MILWAUKEE.

UNSOPHISTICATED LO.

The Indian is a great contradiction to the white man. He shows such abilities, such nobility in some directions, that one expects him to be and do more than he is able. Our clergy are eloquent speakers, are mostly very noble in appearance, and are upright men. But the average Indian is a simple person, so simple that he is most like a child. And there is nothing he never ready to do any financial advantage of him. One agent went to an Indian who had just received some money for his allotment and sold a gramophone. It then occurred to him that he could mislead the Indian, and so the seller told the Indian that it was unfair to the other six children that he had a gramophone, and so six more were sold to the one baran and uncomfortable home. One Indian woman, of rather more than ordinary intelligence, was persuaded by her dentist to spend \$300 on her teeth, when a white man would not dream of paying any more than 75¢ for the identical work.—Churton.

BROKE THE MONOTONY.

"Yesterday," complained the Sunday school superintendent, "you boys sat through a 13-inning game and you showed no signs of uneasiness. Yet here you cannot listen to me for 30 minutes without becoming restless. I can't understand why the hall game receives more serious attention."

"Because," came in a stage whisper from a seat of husky boys, "they change pitchers occasionally."

Judge.

A Lesson of the Darrow Trial

BY AGNES H. DOWNING.

The Darrow trial has given to the labor world the liveliest lessons of hope and encouragement. It has shown clearly and unmistakably that the great human heart is right; and that the sympathies of the people are with the world of labor when they have a fair chance to see both sides equally presented.

Darrow was vindicated. For this all generous hearts will rejoice. Accused of an overt act in defense of a murderous dynamiters who had foolishly and recklessly raised their naked hands against capitalism. Darrow's accusers were the birds of prey that fatten on despised humanity. It was good to see them thwarted, and his honor fully restored.

There was a wonderful scrutiny of the jury selected to try the case. Social and union men were quickly excluded. The jury selected were free from bias as the cunning eyes of capitalism could find.

Witnesses for the prosecution were a host of self-confessed, sordid criminals testifying to secure immunity. Their testimony was corroborated by another host of hired detectives.

This was fortified by the ambitious tick-splitting politicians strutting for their brief period of power as prosecuting attorneys, zealous for advancement that was sure to come to

them if they could "get" Darrow.

California's jury system is not the best. A man must be a property owner to serve. Yet this Los Angeles jury, chiefly of ranchers and small business men, were not deceived by cunning, nor over-borne by prestige. If the case of labor can be gotten fairly, before a jury of our fellow-citizens we need have no fear of the decision.

Again the public had been fed to believe that the plea of the McNamara's, on the eve of the election, was brought in after Franklin had been arrested for bribery, the inference being that the plea of guilty, which cost the workers as it did the winning of the election, was given in the hope of securing immunity for those connected with the alleged bribery.

This gave many in the labor movement a feeling of distrust—even to excluded. The birds of prey were quickly excluded.

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ing attorneys, zealous for ad-

vancement that was sure to come to

judges, stating the terms and fixing the sentences.

Lincoln Steffens testified to how he had gone from member to member of the inner circle of the M. & M., securing their permission that the lives of the McNamara's might be spared, and that the sentences be as light for the murderers as the revengeful spirit of big business would permit. Darrow said in his plea: "Word came from the east; from the seat of money and from monopoly, that J. J. McNamara would have to plead guilty to something and take a sentence, too." So the M. & M. pronounced its sentence and the sentence of the superior court was but a clerk only giving formal public sanction to the mandate capital had secretly made. This is very significant.

It was also proven that Burns had detectives in the unions; and the former attorney of the M. & M. told the jury that he, while in the employ of the association, had put a spy into every union local in Los Angeles. We have heard this thing said before; we now have it proven.

As we value the future of the race we must work unceasingly to end such infamy. And we can work triumphantly, for humanity will never be so corrupted that it will not understand what is best for all when it once understands.

Mueller and Perthesius became candidates on the Republican ticket after the "non-partisan" machine had thrown the office into the ring for the Polish candidates to fight over.

A Little of Everything

The platform of the Progressive party is very like that religious creed of a new sect, into which every one who joined the sect was allowed to insert a declaration of his own most cherished faith. From direct legislation and woman suffrage to Southern state pensions for Confederate veterans, if anything is omitted it must be because its friends were collectively and individually non-socialist. Except, of course, a demand for enforcement of the constitutional guarantees of negro suffrage, and a declaration for the single tax—both of which were urged, perhaps injudiciously and both of which were ruled out with deliberate prudence. Yet most of the platform demands are good ones. Either in practical execution of the democratic principle, such as direct legislation and woman suffrage, or for special ameliorations pending greater progress in democracy, as the industrial demands they make a strong appeal to democratic emotions. But they are like a bundle of sticks bundled. There doesn't seem to be in the whole platform a clear declaration of any unifying political or economic principle with which to hold them together consistently.—The Public.

Wisconsin

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—Carl D. Thompson. Lieutenant Governor—Henry M. Parks. Secretary of State—Rae Weaver. State Treasurer—Henry J. Ammann. Attorney General—Lynn D. Jeph.

CONGRESSMEN.

First district—Joseph Orth, Kenosha.

Second district—Edward D. Deus, Sheboygan.

Third district—W. E. Middleton, Madison.

Fourth district—W. R. Gaylord, Milwaukee.

Fifth district—Victor L. Berger, Milwaukee.

Sixth district—Martin Georgson, Manitowoc.

Seventh district—C. A. Noetzelman, La Crosse.

Eighth district—C. A. Boosman, Grand Rapids.

Ninth district—James Oliver, Green Bay.

Tenth district—Albert Slaughter, Menomonee.

Eleventh district—Ellis B. Harris, Superior.

TO WISCONSIN READERS.

The state executive board of Wisconsin at its last meeting took an important step. It decided to pay for the Social-Democratic Herald for three months for all party members who are not now receiving it as subscribers.

The reasons for this step are obvious. To keep an organization in good working order it must be kept well informed. Thus the organization retains its solidarity and acts harmoniously and intelligently. Moreover, every member ought to know what other members and other branches are doing. Thus the experience of each in new methods of work and propaganda will become the common property of all.

The Milwaukee Leader, as a daily newspaper, cannot do this work. It goes to thousands who are not Socialists, and to a still larger proportion of Socialists who are not party members. The internal affairs of the Social-Democratic party are not their interest or concern. The Social-Democratic administration.

The complaint of the Poles is that

the stanchest, though far from the sincerest supporter of the state income tax, is moved to the conclusion that the administration of the tax has been unfortunate in its political effect.

The income tax is of Socialist origin, but like many other Socialist measures in the hands of our "Progressives," it has suffered much in its political adoption.

No one who is a student of income taxation and who is at all familiar with the case with which the laws of a state may be evaded through change of residence or incorporation could place much reliance upon a state income tax, either as means of raising revenue or a measure for equalizing the burden of taxation.

The income tax has been tried by many states. Invariably it has proven a failure and been abandoned. A federal income tax, applying to all the states, would place its burden equally and give no opportunity for evasion save by expatriation. However much the American capitalist may object to paying taxes, he yet finds in the American flag a protection and an asset that he is reluctant to abandon.

The Socialist in favoring a federal income tax as the only income tax that can be equitably enforced and effectively administered, is moved by different reasons from those that have incited the Reactionary opposition to the Wisconsin income tax. When the "business interests" are faced with a state income tax they favor a federal income tax in place of a state tax, but when a federal tax is proposed they are quite as certain that the taxing of incomes should be retained by the states as a source of much-needed revenue! The Socialist, to the contrary, is for a federal income tax and he wants it immediately. It is a demand that he does not abate when there is promise of its fulfillment.

No income tax should be levied upon the wages of clerks and bookkeepers and mechanics and other workers who, even though they are better paid than the bulk of their fellow workers, have a continuous struggle to make both ends meet. Exemptions should be such that the tax would not prove a burden to those who pay it or tend to deprive them of clothing or food or educational opportunities for their children.

The Socialists have never accepted the Wisconsin law as ideal or even satisfactory—contenting themselves with accepting the principle, which Socialists were first to urge, without approving the details of its administration. So far as it can be made effective within the state, the income tax, with reasonable exemptions, is a form of taxation the justice of which can not be disputed. The income tax is essentially a tax upon the profits of capital. It is paid, like every other tax, primarily by the men who labor and create wealth. If those who produce the nation's wealth were permitted to retain the fruits of their toil, the tax would be a burden upon them. But they are not permitted to keep what they earn. After producing enough wealth to sustain themselves, they must work additional time to provide for their employers and the great army of non-producers. It is from this surplus value that the income tax is largely drawn.

We can not escape the fact, however, that the income tax should be employed by the federal instead of the state governments, though state taxation of incomes may be tolerated as a temporary expedient in the absence of a national tax and pending its adoption. A state income tax may be likened in its operations to the efforts that have been made to "amash" the trusts by state legislation and deal with a problem by act of the legislature that is national in its scope.—The Milwaukee Leader.

Herald has a different field. It can best serve as a party organ.

Therefore, the state executive board of Wisconsin has voted to pay three months' subscription to the Herald for every party member in Wisconsin who is not now getting the Herald without himself subscribing for it. The executive board has subscribed for him.

He should, however, remember that the state treasury is not an inexhaustible fountain where new dollars are always springing up. On the contrary, he should consider that the expenses of a big state campaign are now draining the resources of the state organization to the utmost.

Consequently, if he can afford it, he should send in his subscription to the Social-Democratic Herald, and not allow the state treasury to pay for him.

Subscriptions in such cases should be sent in, marked "From a party member."

This step which the state executive board has just taken will doubtless prove to be a long step forward, a move toward building up a more energetic, intelligent and effective party organization than Wisconsin has ever yet known. If this experiment is successful, it will weld together the Social-Democratic movement of this state and lead on to future victory.

E. H. THOMAS. Secretary.

The state campaign of the Social-Democratic party is beginning to get lively, and favorable reports are coming in from all over the state. More active work has been done during the last week than we really expected at this time.

Carl D. Thompson, candidate for governor, will be ready to begin a thorough canvass of the state, Sept. 18. He will speak at Waukesha, Sept. 19, in the city hall; Sept. 19 at Stevens Point, Open house; Sept. 22, Prentiss, Open house; Sept. 24, Phillips, at the county fair; Sept. 26, Oconto, Woodmen's hall; Oct. 10, Two Rivers, Kappleman's hall; Oct. 11, Green Bay, Turner hall.

So far, 50,000 platforms have been sent out, and the "Voice of the People" distributed in the southern part of the state in many towns, also the Farmers' Program. The second edition of 20,000 are almost exhausted. Besides this, books are being sold in every important city in the state. More than half of the vote of the party will come from the rural districts, as the farmers are taking hold of the organization very rapidly.

Speakers Will Be Busy.

H. W. Jackson, chairman of town of Bennett, Douglas county, will canvass Douglas, Washburn, Polk, Barron, Rusk, Price, Ashland and Bayfield counties.

R. C. McCabe is at work in Joliet county this week. From there he will go to Wood, Marathon, Taylor, Lincoln, Langlade, Oconto, Marinette, Shawano, Waupaca, Adams, Monroe and La Crosse.

W. A. Jacobs will begin his tour, Sept. 16, at Sheboygan. He will speak at Green Bay, Sept. 21, Turner hall. Preparations are being made at Green Bay to open this campaign with a large meeting.

Every Saturday



SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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Editor Associate

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Entered at the Milwaukee Post Office as Second-Class Matter, August 20, 1901.

FOR PRESIDENT
Eugene V. Debs
OF INDIANAFOR VICE-PRESIDENT
Emil Seidel
OF WISCONSIN

TERRE HAUTE, Indiana.—The Terre Haute Socialists have rented a large tent with a seating capacity of 1,000 for five big meetings during the campaign. Carl D. Thompson was the first speaker September 8, and the next one will be Arthur Dalton of London on the 21. Karl Hardie, Socialist member of the British parliament, will be the speaker on October 3, and preparation will be made for an overflow meeting. As Terre Haute is in the heart of the Indiana coal district large delegations of miners are expected from the mining towns. Later on the local expects to arrange a big meeting in the tent for the Socialist presidential candidate.

MADISON, Wisconsin.—State Commissioner of Insurance Ekero on Wednesday announced that the department is preparing to take the insurance business for the state provided by the last of the insurance companies that it is expected by January 1 fully 500 applications will have been received. Physical examinations will follow and policies will be issued. Mr. Ekero said

many inquiries have been received relative to the business.

C. A. L. U. M. E. T., Michigan.—Mrs. Marie Gillett, a widow, will leave Monday for Ronchamp, near Paris, France, in response to a request from a aged man who, according to Mrs. Gillett's story, and a letter from the owner of Ronchamp, written at the request of the clergyman, swindled her out of a large sum of money years ago by making himself instead of her, the beneficiary of a will, and who, conscious smitten, now asks forgiveness and her summoned Mrs. Gillett to Ronchamp.

From National Headquarters

The following schedule of dates for Eugene V. Debs has been announced: September 21, Kansas City, Mo.; 22, Pittsburgh, Kan. (afternoon); 22, Parsons, Kan. (night); 23, Muskogee, Okla.; 24, Little Rock, Ark.; 25, Evansville, Ind.; 26, Indianapolis, Ind. The dates for Emil Seidel for September are: September 21, Erie, Pa. (afternoon); 21, Buffalo, N. Y. (night); 22, Rochester, N. Y.; 23, Springfield, Mass.; 24, Worcester, N. H.; 25, Brockton, Mass.; 26, Woonsocket, R. I.

National campaign speakers have been scheduled as follows: J. Kier Hardie, member of parliament of England; September 11,

Half Despotic and Half Democratic

BY RALPH KORNHOLD.

There was a time, not so very long ago, when our political institutions were considered absolutely the last word in government, and when to say aught against them was to commit an offense little short of sacrilege.

That time is now past.

It is now quite openly acknowledged that our political institutions, as we inherited them from the founders of this republic, are inadequate to meet modern conditions.

There is no reason why they should not be.

The founders of this republic knew nothing about railroads, or billion dollar trusts, or corporations, and could not possibly have foreseen the influence these gigantic industrial and financial combines would exert upon the government. They could not, therefore, have framed our political institutions in such a manner as to successfully resist this influence.

As a result, one of the most important questions which confront us today is: HOW CAN WE MAKE OUR GOVERNMENT TRUST-PROOF? HOW CAN WE KEEP THE TRUSTS AND CORPORATIONS FROM MEDDLING WITH OUR ELECTED AND APPOINTED OFFICIALS?

Various remedies have been proposed.

In cities, the commission form of government has sprung into great favor.

The short ballot has been advocated.

The Initiative, Recall and Referendum have been hailed as the remedy.

The Recall of Judges and of Judicial Decisions has been proposed.

Amendments to the National and State Constitutions have been discussed.

But whenever any one of these remedies has been applied it has failed to produce the desired result. So, for example, the states of Oklahoma and Arizona

Battle Creek, Mich.; 12, Columbus, O.; 15, Chicago, Ill.; 29, Minneapolis, Minn.

Victor L. Berger.—September 21, afternoon, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.; 21, night, Bellingham; 22, afternoon, Everett; 22, night, Seattle; 23, Portland, Ore.; 24, en route; 25, San Francisco, Calif.; 26, Los Angeles.

George H. Goebel.—September 9-10, Newark, N. J.; 11, Wilmington, Del.; 12-13, Washington, D. C.; 14, Winston-Salem, N. C.; 15, Greenville, S. C.; 16, Atlanta, Ga.; 17, Ashburn, Ga.

Walter J. Millard.—September 10-17, Oklahoma, under direction of the Fourth congressional district committee.

Janet Fenimore Kornhold.—September 17-19, Oklahoma, under direction of the Fourth congressional district committee.

Lueila Twining.—September 15-29, Michigan, under direction of the state committee.

At the August meeting of the national executive committee an application was received from the United Hungarian Socialist Federation for affiliation with the party under the terms of the national constitution of the party relating to foreign-speaking organizations. The request was granted. The federation therefore becomes the Hungarian section of the party. By referendum vote it has elected Armin Loewy of Milwaukee, as national translator-secretary. He took up his work in the national office on September 3. Loewy is a cabinet maker by trade. Communications on the subject of Hungarian organization, propaganda, supplies and literature, should be addressed to him—Armin Loewy, 111 North Market street, Chicago, Ill.

The Bohemian national translator-secretary, Joseph Novak, has hitherto been working part of the time on the Bohemian Socialist daily paper, *Spravednost*, and had his headquarters as translator-secretary at the office of the newspaper. He has now moved into the national office and will give his full time to the work. His new address is

FARGO, North Dakota.—The city of Fargo has declared a dividend of 6 1/4 per cent, payable to all taxpayers, March 1, 1913.

It is believed this is the first step of the kind ever undertaken by a municipality.

In his announcement of the dividend, Mayor W. N. Sweet says \$10,000 has been saved the city from sources outside taxation. Taxpayers will receive proportionate shares in cash.

have very radical state constitutions. But Oklahoma, especially, is about as trust-ridden a state as there is in the Union, and in Arizona, the Copper Queen Mining company is still having things very much its own way.

The Initiative, Recall and Referendum have been found in no way trust-proof. By the means of "emergency clauses," the challenging of the signatures of the signers of petitions, the tying up of Recall cases in the Courts, and by injunctions, Big Business has been able to checkmate these otherwise very desirable measures.

The commission form of government has been tried extensively, but has had practically no effect in loosening the grip of the public service corporations.

The Recall of Judges and of Judicial Decisions has not yet been given a very lengthy trial, but I venture to make the prediction that the trusts will be found in serene control of the government long after the noise about these newest reforms has subsided.

What is the matter?

To paraphrase Abraham Lincoln, no nation can exist HALF DESPOTIC and HALF DEMOCRATIC. We cannot expect to have DESPOTISM IN INDUSTRY and DEMOCRACY IN POLITICS at the same time.

We cannot allow a few men absolute control of the great wealth-producing industries of this nation, upon which the very life of the entire people depends, and expect them to exercise no influence in politics.

As Alexander Hamilton said: "The men who hold the purse-strings absolutely must rule."

It has been so at all times and in all ages, that the men who controlled the lives of the people of a nation, controlled the politics of that nation. Not until the people decide that they themselves are going to own and operate the industries, will the people be able to control the courts and the administrative and legislative bodies.

WE CANNOT BE INDUSTRIAL SLAVES AND POLITICAL FREEMEN!

comrades should be encouraged to hustle more than ever for the cause. The only drawback to the falling off in the Appeal is that it is a cruel punishment to all in the Party to keep the Appeal list on the upward grade, as now is the time that counts.

Get out more Appeal clubs or branches if possible and get them in. TODAY.

The stamp in the circulation can be overcome. It should be placed with an organization army of working men, women and children. Get together now. Everybody. One boost and away we go.

Dates for J. W. Ward—The "On the Hose" and "In the Appeal" are as follows:

Sept. 20, Beaver Falls; 21, Rochester; 22, New Castle; 23, Ambridge; 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, Allegheny; 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 779, 780,